

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT	[REDACTED]	25X1
SUBJECT	Korean Democratic Party in North Korea	DATE DISTR.	12 March 1954	
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	13	
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
		REFERENCES		25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Organization of the Korean Democratic Party

1. [REDACTED] when CH'OE Yong-kŏn (1508/6978/0256) replaced CHO Man-sik (2580/2519/2784) as head of the Korean Democratic Party (KDP) in North Korea, the party continued ostensibly to represent the interests of the North Korean middle class; however, the material assets and the intellectual capabilities of its members were actually being used by the Labor Party (LP) through the Democratic Front¹ to carry out LP policies. The KDP was allowed to conduct its activities only among its own members and was prohibited from activity with or for lower-class persons and organizations. After the retreat of the United Nations [REDACTED] restrictions were placed on KDP activities in rural areas. Ri and myŏn parties were abolished, as were some gun parties, while other gun parties were consolidated, resulting in LP influence supplanting that of the KDP among middle-class farmers who were then required to attend LP propaganda sessions, farmers' meetings, and mass meetings sponsored by the LP. 25X1
 2. Supreme authority of the KDP was vested in the General Convention which was to meet twice annually. The last General Convention held, however, was the Third, [REDACTED] The most powerful operating organ of the party was the Central Committee composed of 40 persons [REDACTED] 25X1
- [REDACTED] When the Central Committee was recessed, authority in the party was vested in a six-member Central Executive Committee. A five-member Standing Political Committee acted with the Central Executive Committee in formulating policy (see Attachment B for a chart showing the organizational structure of the Central Committee). Administrative control in the party was vested in the chairman and three vice-chairmen of the Central Committee. Under the Central Committee were a Secretariat and the Organization, Propaganda, Administration, and Staff Members Departments, as well as the party newspaper and a Secret Files Section. There were two to four sections composed of a chief and from two to six staff members in each department (see Attachment C for a chart showing the organizational structure of the departments). The lower levels of the party, comprised provincial, city, and gun branches of the party, were patterned after the Central Party Organi-

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zation. Gun representatives were sent to any area in which there were groups of 15 or more KDP members.

3. Staff members of the KDP were to have been selected from among middle-class men such as private businessmen and merchants. Actually, top positions in the Central Party and in the provincial branches were held by men who had returned from Manchuria. Occasionally laborers and poor farmers, who were not really eligible for membership in the KDP, were assigned important positions in gun and city branches, resulting in a gradual decline in the number of staff members from the middle class. After the United Nations forces withdrew an intensive movement to reform the ideology of staff members was begun and staff members were placed under surveillance. Criticism meetings were held in which a staff member was criticized by fellow party employees and was urged to reveal all the details of his family background and his beliefs. Staff members were also urged to live together in dormitories. 25X1

4. [] rations were allotted to 18 staff members in the provincial branches, 7 in city branches, and 5 in gun branches of the party. Each member authorized could buy at a government-regulated cost a daily food allotment of 600 grams for himself and 300 grams for each dependent. Winter and summer clothing was also provided at government-regulated cost. Monthly salaries paid to KDP officials were as follows: 25X1

<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary in NK Won</u>
Central Party department chiefs) Provincial Party chairmen)	2,500
Provincial vice-chairmen	2,200
Central Party section chiefs) Provincial department chiefs) City and gun chairmen)	1,800
City and gun vice-chairmen) Central Party "guiders") Central Party section members)	1,500-1,600
City and gun department chiefs) Provincial Party "guiders")	1,250
Provincial, city, and gun section members	800-1,100

5. [] the KDP was financed largely through dues and contributions from members. Dues were two percent of each member's monthly income. Members who had no monthly income paid from 500 to 1,000 won a year. Though contributions were not required, members were urged to give as much as possible over and above their regular dues. Other funds were obtained from a farm operated by the Central Party in Taedong-gun (N 39-05, E 125-50) (YD-4529), South P'yongan Province. The Central Party also operated a soy-sauce factory. Each of the provincial branches operated farms granted them by the government. The Kangwon Province farm was in Anbyon-gun (N 39-02, E 127-34) (CU-7623). 25X1
6. Applicants for membership in the KDP had to have been recommended by two party members and approved by the Central Party authorities through city and gun branch headquarters. Very few members had joined the KDP since the outbreak of the Korean war even though staff members made an effort to recruit new members from among middle-class businessmen and merchants. A special effort was made to recruit members from among religious groups in North Korea. The KDP appointed a party

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official especially to observe closely trends within religious groups and to attempt to gain their cooperation in cultural activities. The Christian Union, under orders from the Democratic Front, cooperated with the KDP. Initially, staff members of the Christian Union were required to affiliate with the KDP and to encourage other religious groups to join the KDP. After Sunday worship services held by various religious groups, a Democratic Front lecturer addressed congregations on political matters and announced new KDP policies with which the groups were ordered to comply.

KDP Propaganda Activities

7. The principal activity of the KDP was dissemination of propaganda designed to support LP policies. The LP, through the Democratic Front, carefully supervised this activity. Once or twice a month propaganda chiefs lectured large gatherings of KDP members. They visited each branch party to conduct learning sessions during which the main topic was current events. Other topics were the study of the history of the Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union, the Autocracy of the People's Democracy, and the Biography of KIM Il-sŏng. The KDP also ran the Minchu Publishing Company which published the party newspaper, the Choson Minpo.

KDP Training School

8. [redacted] the KDP Training School was in Yihang-ni, P'yŏngyang. 25X1
Students were furnished board and room but had to provide their own clothing, bedding, stationery, and incidentals. The [redacted] period was the 25X1
sixth session of the school. Sixty students, 3 to 12 from each North Korean province, entered, but 13 dropped out, due to illness, before graduation. The curriculum included Politics and Economics, Korea after Liberation, History of the Korean Independence Movement, the Soviet Union, Establishment of the Democratic Party, Foundation of the Democratic People's Nations, Dialectic Materialism, and the History of Materialism. Four or five 90-minute lectures were given daily. There were no textbooks. No written examinations were given, grades being based on discussions held daily to determine how much the students had learned. No outside study was required. Military training was not given.
9. Each student was a member of the Students' Self-governing Alliance. Students met in groups of 10 for 2 hours each Saturday evening. A student leader was appointed by the school authorities for each group, and one teacher sat in with each group. During the meetings students discussed their beliefs, their studies, and their personal shortcomings. Though no punishments were given, each student was assigned tasks to correct his errors.
10. Staff members of the school included: CHO Ŭn-sang (6392/3009/4161), head teacher and lecturer on the Establishment of the Democratic Party, and the Soviet Union; KIM Hyŏng-kyu (6855/0077/1145), lecturer on the History of the Korean Independence Movement and Korea after the Liberation; KWŬN O-ch'ang (2938/0063/2490), lecturer on the Foundation of the Democratic People's Nations; SIN Song (3947/6134), principal, and lecturer on Dialectic Materialism and the History of Materialism; and SO Sang-ik (1776/4161/5065), lecturer in Politics and Economics. [redacted] 25X1

KDP Branch Party Officials

11. [redacted] the following were staff members of the P'yŏngyang West District Democratic Party [redacted] 25X1
 - a. Chief: O Chae-pyŏk (0702/0961/3880)
 - b. Deputy chief: KANG Ch'ang-pin (1203/2490/1755)
 - c. Organization chief: SIN T'ae-tŏk (3947/3141/1795)

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d. Organization staff members: KIL Ch'ang-sun (0679/2490/8642) and YANG Mong-ha (4731/1125/1115)

e. Propaganda chief: SONG Yŏng-chik (1345/3144/4469)

f. Propaganda staff member: SONG Il-sŏn (1345/2480/0810)

g. Administration chief: HAN Ku-chin (7281/7898/6966)

h. Administration staff member: NA Un-song (5012/7189/2646)

12. [] the following were staff members of the P'yŏngvanz Central District Democratic Party [] 25X1

a. Chief: PAK Ŭi-chun (2613/5030/0193)

b. Organization chief: KIM Yŏng-hwa (6855/3144/5478)

c. Organization staff member: CHU Yŏng-su (2612/3144/3178)

d. Propaganda chief: SONG Yŏng-chik

e. Propaganda staff member: YUN Man-t'aek (1438/3341/3419)

f. Administration staff members: CH'OE Chae-yong (1508/6528/7893) and KIM Yŏn-suk (6855/5571/3219)

13. [] the following were officials of the Wŏnsan Democratic Party [] 25X1

a. Chief: CHANG Sun-hwan (1728/8642/3562)

b. Organization chief: CHO Chong-kuk (6392/6945/0948)

c. Propaganda chief: SONG Yŏng-chik

d. Propaganda staff members: CHŎNG Tae-nam (6774/1129/0589) and AN Su-ch'ŏn (1344/1108/1131)

e. Administration chief: YU Min-sang (0491/2404/1603)

f. Directors of branch parties: KIM Chae-hyŏp (6855/6528/0588) and KIM Man-pong (6855/5502/1144)

1. [] Comment. At the end of World War II, the Communists in North Korea fostered the development of new social organizations as a means of mobilizing and controlling group activity. [] social organizations and minor political parties were integrated under the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, commonly referred to as the Democratic Front which, in turn, was controlled by the Labor Party. 25X1

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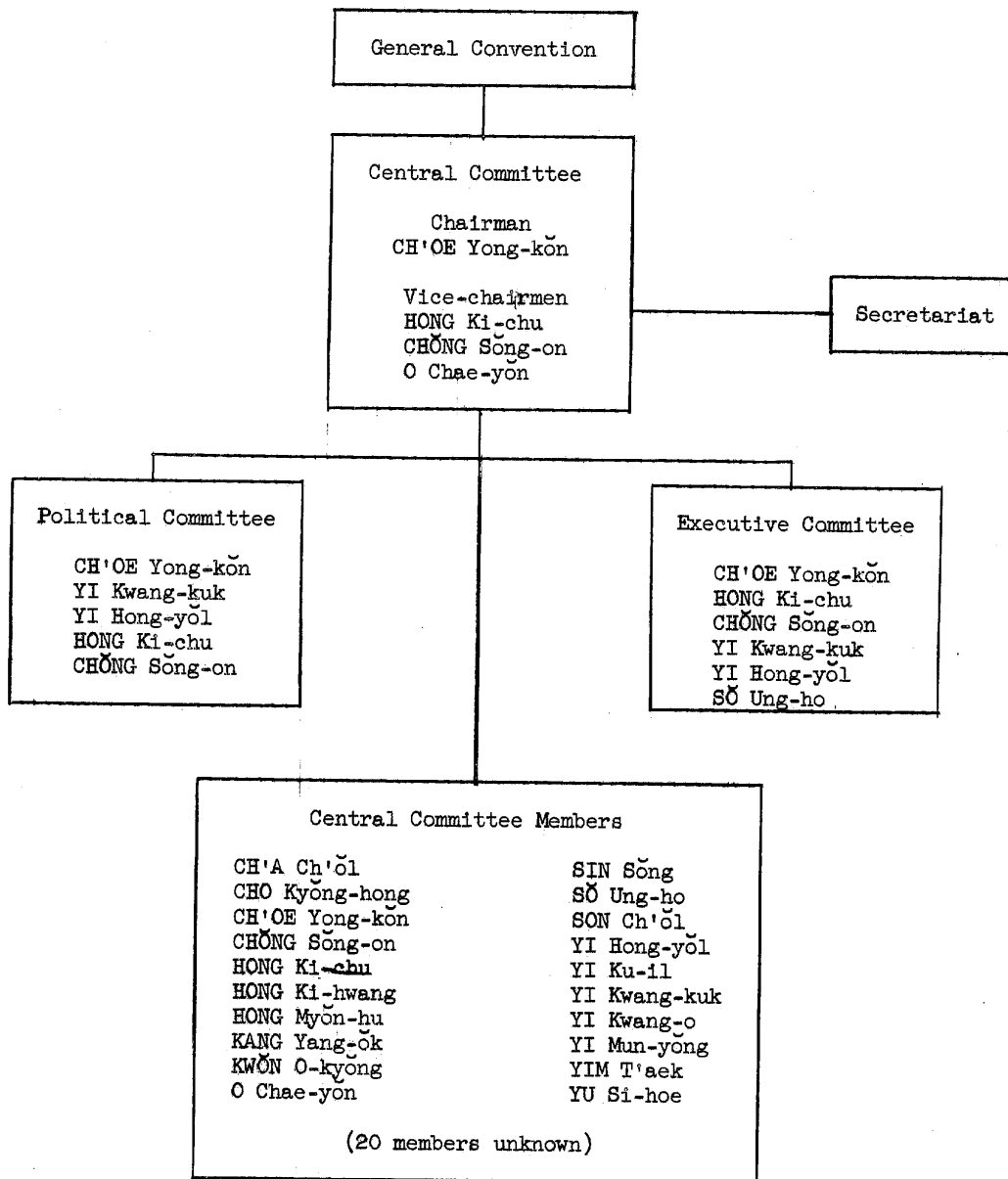
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ATTACHMENT B

Organizational Structure of Korean Democratic Party Central Committee

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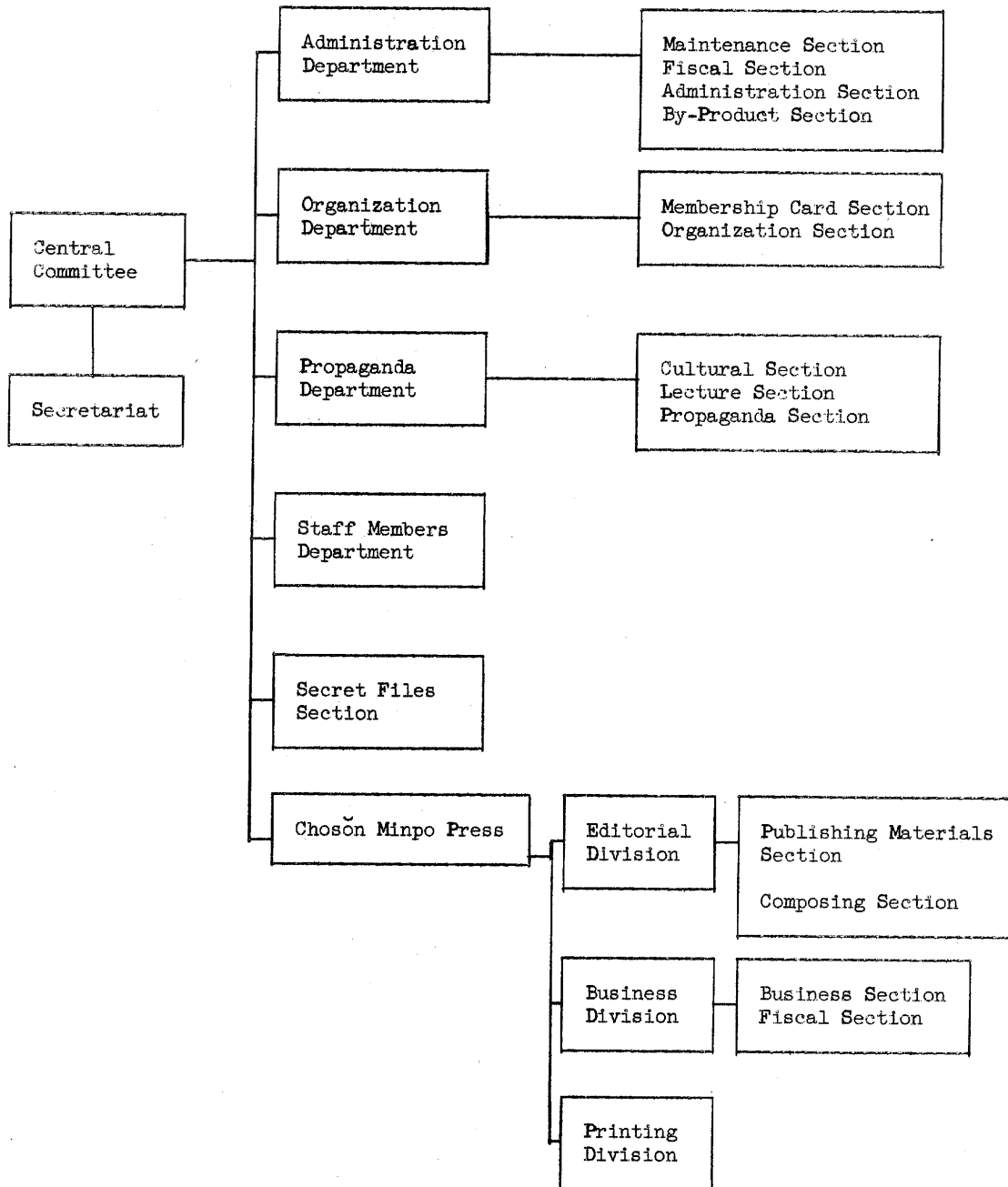
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ATTACHMENT C

Organizational Structure of Korean Democratic Party Departments

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